Almost at the same moment one of the battery boys was wounded in the knee

1861, to serve three years.

ward, his left resting at Columbia.

each army were frequently sent out to wire and signal flags. attack, and possibly overwhelm some outpost, or to make raiding expeditions upon some forbidden territory in quest of for-age, or to destroy or disturb railroads or other means of communication, constantly vexing the whole country with raids and

Franklin being upon the extreme right flank of the Federal line, and about 25 miles almost directly south of Nashville, was naturally a most important point in the line, and therefore greatly coveted by

During the month of February Gen. Van Dorn's (Confederate) command, consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry, was stationed at Columbia, where the General was energetically engaged in its re-equipment, both men and horses, with the full purpose of attacking Frank-lin in force, as shown by his correspondence with Gen. Bragg in the Records of the Rebellion. The preparations for this movement and the movement itself were unknown to Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Gilbert, in command of the Post at Frank-lin, knew nothing of it, for on May 4, at the instance of Gen. Rosecrans, he sent Col. Coburn and his brigade, with a detachment of cavalry and a battery of artil-lery, consisting in all of about 2,000 men, to distant points on the road in the direction of Columbia on a foraging expedition pure and simple, at the very time when Gen. Van Dorn was moving on Franklin with about 10,000 men.

The two opposing forces confronted each other unexpectedly at Thompson Station, where a terrific battle was fought lasting about four hours, during which time Col. Coburn's Brigade displayed a persistency and heroism unsurpassed in the annals of the civil war. Though vanquished by a force greatly superior in numbers, the magnificent stand made by Col. Coburn's Brigade disconcerted the plans of Van Dorn, and thereby saved

Later on, April 10, Gen. Van Dorn made a direct attack upon Franklin, but was repulsed, as the garrison, in the meantime, had been greatly strengthened by the addition of more troops.

Again, on June 4, Gen. Forrest, with

a considerable force, made an attempt to capture Franklin but failed.

These attacks were made with a good deal of spirit and hopefulness, and it was subsequently shown that the enemy was greatly disappointed because of his failure

, who was in command of the garri-They represented themselves as being Inspector-General Lawrence W. Auton (Orton), and Maj. Dunlap (whose real names were Col. William Orton Williams and Lieut. Walter G. Peter), and said that they had been directed by Adj't-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas and Gen. Rose-

like a thunderbolt that they were spies," and that he immediately directed Col. Watkins, of the 6th Ky. Cav., to bring It is claimed that Col. Watkins was the

first to announce his suspicions, because of prior acquaintance with Williams at West Point. That will not stand, be couse neither was a graduate of that institution. They had previously been members of the 2d U. S. Cav., but certainly not at the same time, as Col. Thomas J. Jordan, of the 9th Pa., and who was the President of court that tried the spies, Whatever the truth may be, Col. Baird does not hesitate to say in his report that "their ruse was nearly successful on me, commanding officer, and am much indebted to Col. Watkins, 6th Ky. Cav., for their detention, and Lieut. Wharton, of Granger's staff, for detection of forgery as I did not know the hand writing of my

It is well to state that for mendable activity and prudence in the matter, Col. Watkins was presented with the horse that belonged to Col. Williams. There is no mistake in the fact that Col. Watkins, accompanied by an orderly, pursued the men and by rapid movement succeeded in halting them before they had passed beyond the outposts. Col. Watkins had a delicate mission to perform, and he was equal to the occasion—diplomatic

enough to not arouse any suspicion of his true purposes in the minds of the two men. He told them that it was the desire of Col. Baird to intrust them with an im-portant message to Nashville, and without apparent reluctance they acceded

It was then in the dusk of the evening, and Col. Watkins mildly suggested to them that they had better remain in camp over night, as the garrison was practically invested by the enemy, and there was great danger of being captured. They would not, however, heed his suggestion, explaining that their presence in Nashville was of the utmost importance, and could not be deferred under any circumstances; but they did finally suggest their willingness to remain in Franklin over night. The town was not securely within the

tions to Gen. Rosecrans. Gossip said, at the time, that the wires between Franklin Murfreesboro, and his forces were disposed in the form of a triangle, of which Nashville was the apex and Murfreesboro and Franklin were the other angles posed in the form of a triangle, of which Nashville was the apex and Murfreesboro and Franklin were the other angles.

While thus stationed, the troops of both armies were not idle. Detachments from out to wire and signal flags.

A few weeks later Gen. Rosecrans determined to respond to the demand made upon him by the authorities at Washing-



"TWO MOUNTED MEN APPEARED AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF COL. JOHN P. BAIRD."

Gen. Rosecrans replied: "The men are no doubt spies. Call a drum-head courtmartial, and if found to be spies hang them without fail before morning."

In a brief time the entire camp had knowledge of the arrest of the spies, and wind all sorts of rumors were on the wing. Excitement in the vicinity of Fort Granger was intense.

The court was promptly convened and a WOUNDING OF GEN. GILES A. SMITH.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas and Gen. Rosecrans to inspect troops, camps, etc., and
produced papers and documents that appeared to be genuine.

The personal appearances of the men
were not the best presentable, and in explanation therof Col. Williams told Col.
Baird that he "had missed the road from
Murfreesboro to Franklin, got two near
Eaglesville, and run into rebel pickets,
had his orderly shot, and lost his coat
containing his money; that he wanted
some money and a pass to Nashville."

Lieutenant in the Regular Army and was
appointed Confidential Secretary to Gen.
Winfield Scott, who was then in command
of the army. At first, it is said, he was
appointed Confidential Secretary to Gen.
Winfield Scott, who was then in command
of the army. At first, it is said, he was
arrogant and domineering in his manner,
especially toward those who were in sympathy with the South, for the purpose,
himself secure with the National authority, so that he could the more successfully gather in the secret work of the
management of the war, but in a brief
time, however, he publicly declared his
symmathics with the stream of the purpose,
and at some points could even
was falling. Thus we drifted down the
river for three miles without creating any
alarm.

"When opposite the point which we
wished to occupy, the boats turned and
thority, so that he could the more successfully gather in the secret work of the
management of the war, but in a brief
time, however, he publicly declared his
symmathics with the stream of the process of the pickets as they
talked with each other. A drizzling rain
was falling. Thus we drifted down the
war falling. Thus we fritted was falling. Thus was falling the river for three miles without creating any
alarm.

"When opposite the point which we
wished to occupy, the boats turned and
thority, so that he could the more successfully gather in the secret work of the
management of the war, but in a brief
time, however, he publicly declared his
a processor.

'Never mind, never mind; we'll be glad demonstration.

The gallows was constructed by a wild cherry tree not far from the depot and in a very public place. Two ropes hung pendant from the beam reaching within eight feet of the ground. A little after 9 o'clock a. m. the whole garrison was marshaled about the place of execution. Two popular coffins were near by. At 9:20 the were drowsing over a smoldering fire. They were captured at once, as were all the popular coffins were near by. At 9:20 the were captured at once, as were all the popular coffins were near by the great decomposition of the creek and popular coffins were near by. At 9:20 the were captured at once, as were all the popular coffins were near by the great decomposition of the creek and popular coffins were near by. At 9:20 the great decomposition of the creek and popular coffins were near by the great decomposition of the creek and popular coffins were near by the great decomposition of the creek and popular coffins were near by the great decomposition of the creek and popular coffins were near by the great the demonstration.

Never mind, never mind; we'll be glad enough of your help before an hour has part of the great decomposition of the creek and picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted to fiscally a picket of 60 men. Our lost men were resoluted of 1862, and any officer or solder who was with McClellan around there in 1862 knew as much. Gen. Smith, as is well known, put his troops promptly on the road for Newcastle, and as is well known, put his troops promptly on the road for Newcastle, and as solder who was with McClellan aro The gallows was constructed by a wild cherry tree not far from the depot and in a very public place. Two ropes hung pendant from the beam reaching within eight feet of the ground. A little after 9 o'clock a. m. the whole garrison was marshaled about the place of execution. Two poplar coffins were near by. At 9:20 o'clock a. m. the guard conducted the prisoners to the scaffold. Arriving at the presence of more sent up in their

on June 8, four days after the last spen attack made upon Franklin, two mounted men appeared at the headquare ters of Col. John P. Baird, of the 85th Ind., who was in command of the same time, At 1 a. m. we got under way, the 8th Mo. in advance, the 116th Ill. next in order. Every sound was suppressed as much as possible; talking was not allowed above a whisper. "We soon passed into the Tennessee River to the same time, At 1 a. m. we got under way, the 8th Mo. in advance, the 116th Ill. next in order. Every sound was suppressed as much as possible; talking was not allowed above a whisper. "We soon passed into the Tennessee River to the same time, At 1 a. m. we got under way, the 8th Mo. in advance, the 116th Ill. next in order. Every sound was suppressed as much as possible; talking was not allowed above a whisper. "We soon passed into the Tennessee River to the 116th Ill. next in order. Every sound was suppressed as much as possible; talking was not allowed above a whisper. "We soon passed into the Tennessee River to the 116th Ill. next in order. Every sound was suppressed as much as possible; talking was not allowed above a whisper. "We soon passed into the Tennessee River to the 116th Ill. next in order. Every sound was suppressed as much as possible; talking was not allowed above a whisper. once sentenced them to be "hanged by the neck until they are dead."

Williams's father was a Captain in the Regular Army, and was killed at Monterey, Mexico, and was a native of New limbs, making noise enough, it seemed to York.

Early in March, 1861, after Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President, the younger Williams was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Regular Army and was hear the voices of the pickets as they

this firing commenced. Our boys, run-ning for their guns, met me, some of them holding in their hands sticks strung with strips of half-boiled bacon, others with cans of coffee partly hot, and as they had a mind to do their fighting first and eat their suppers afterwards, quite a number

Among other great qualities of Gen. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 24th Meade, he could move the Army of the Po-Ohio was organized at Camp Jackson and tomac promptly and as a unit, an dfor the Camp Chase from May 29 to June 17, first time in its history, as is well known, he put every fighting man in and altogether Action (Orton), and Mai. Doubles (whose first parts of the battle or Gettysburg. Well, during real names were Cot. Williams was commissioned a setting of the sparks flying up when they were greater than the special produced papers and documents that approached best presentable, and in the special produced papers and documents that approached best presentable, and in the special best presentable, and in the special best problem and the stream of the same and the same The regiment left Camp Chase July 26, at the battle of Gettysburg. Well, during 1861, commanded by Col. Jacob Ammen the Wilderness campaign of 1864 he made

about the place of execution. Two poplar colings were near by. At 92D to clock a, m. the guard conducted the prisoners to the scaffold. Arriving at the spen by a force of me sent up in their platform of a cart. The Provost Marshal, Capt. Alexander, then placed a linen handskerchief over the face of each other a last farewell. This over, the cart moved from under them at 820 a. m. At 10 o'clock a. m. the obliding of the continued to the continued in full dress were cut down and encodincel in full dress were cut down and encodincel in full dress were the cut of the cut moved from the cut may be a force of the division has been more than "coll marsh and the cut may be been more than "ordinary spies," but they were nevertheless spies, and or a dangerous sort. The correspondent of the "Chattanooga Rhebe" could be divisions were over and any which will all their inging over the "Chattanooga Rhebe" could be divisions were beautiful the service of the camp to make the place of the camp to make the place of execution they stepped upon the platform of a cart. The placed a linen handskerchief over the face of each and adjusted the rope. They embraced and adjusted the rope. They embraced

CONFEDERATE SPIES AT FRANKLIN.

A Bold but Unsuccessful Strategy and the Tragic Death of the Two Principals.

Two Principals.

By J. R. McBRIDE, Adjutant, 33d Ind.

Take the battle of Stone River, one of the severest of the civil war, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., De. 31, 1882, generate the members of the severest of the civil war, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., De. 31, 1882, generate the members of the Rosecrans let six months pass before making another advance.

During this time Gen. Bragg (Confederate) Division of Carbon River, one of the severest of the civil war, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., De. 31, 1882, generate the Rosecrans let six months pass before making another advance.

During this time Gen. Bragg (Confederate) Division of Gen. War. In the Confederate of the civil war, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., De. 31, 1882, generate the Rosecrans let six months pass before making another advance.

During this time Gen. Bragg (Confederate) Division of Gen. War. In case of the civil war, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., De. 31, 1882, generated and the capture of the principal six of course, vigorously declared that they were lines his re-entrance inside the lines with the capture of the principal state of the course, vigorously declared that they were lines his re-entrance inside the lines with the capture of the principal state of the course, vigorously declared that the were lines and on the capture of the principal state of the course, vigorously declared that they were lines his re-entrance inside the lines with the country of the Ohio. The 51st Ohio and after a little skifrinshing occupation that the post of the theory more data after a little skifrinshing occupation of the top of it. At. the foot of the feath the post of the top of it. At. the foot of the feath the post of the pos secure the countersign for the night and the filth Mo. on our right and the filth Mo. on our round and strength of the troops, the garrison was not disturbed again. A few weeks later Gen. Rosecrans determined to respond to the demand made upon him by the authorities at Washing.

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Between June 3 and 11 we marched south, passed Rienze, and back to near luka; thence, from June 17, through Tuscumbia, Athens and on to Pulaski, Tenn., 37 miles, on July 14; thence by railroad to Nashville and Murfreesboro; thence scouting to and about McMinnville; thence back to Louisville, Ky. Next was the Perryha mind to do their fighting first and eat their suppers afterwards, quite a number of them left their provisions in my care. And, of course, as the balls were coming at a lively rate, I sheltered the provisions and myself behind a tree.

"Gen. Smith and two members of his staff came hurrying to the front on foot, and just as they reached a point in the road opposite to where I stood the peculiar whir of a charge of canister shot coming straight for us filled all the air. They all three stepped for shelter behind a tree it was the only sensible thing to do at that moment. But the tree was not large enough to shelter so many, and I heard the ball strike the General as plainly as one would hear a ball of putty thrown against a wall, and it sounded much as that would, too. The General was stagered, but did not fall, and was supported by his companions and led from the field. Almost at the same moment one of the battery boys was wounded in the knee

The 24th Ohio was in a reconnoissance on the Woodbury road, Jan. 24, 1863. No killed or wounded reported.

June 24 we marched on the Tullahoma campaign. Not being directly opposed by Almost at the same moment one of the battery boys was wounded in the knee and as he was being carried past me his wounded leg dangled painfully. I forgot the supper over which I was standing guard, took hold of the swinging leg and supported it till we got the man back to where the Surgeons were hastly establishing a field hospital. There I heard a straggler telling how everything was cut to pieces at the front; that Maj. Froman was dead, and he had seen Lieut.-Col. Boyd fall off his horse. So I hurried to the front at note. The battery had been run out into the field, and was having a duel with that of the enemy. The troops were lying a short distance behind it as a support. The fire of small arms had almost classed. Maj. Froman was very much allive for a dead man, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was walking back and forth behind the line in a state of grate. The 24th Ohio was in Chattanooga dully first of the destroy, was kalking back and forth behind the line in a state of grate.

The 24th Ohio was in a reconnoissance on the Woodbury road, Jan. 24, 1863. No like the work of the work

whole thing, and does not know it? Tupmot openly attacked again by an organized
form of openly attacked again by from an English warship at Cherbourg were on board the Alabama during the fight, and manned her big guns.

DEATH OF COL. MILES.

Capt. W. W. French, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Tennessee, G. A. R., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "In the issue of June 26 I notice an account

New Pension Law

Under the Act of June 27, 1902, All soldiers who served 30 days in any of the

INDIAN WARS from 1817 to 1838 are entitled to a pension of \$8 per month. If the soldier is dead, widow is entitled if she

THE ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890. has also been amended, and thousands of claims that have been rejected on the ground of a prior Con-federate acretice, or on account of descrition from a previous service, can now be allowed under recent Acts of Congress.

ceived in action; 623 were wounded, 88 taken prisoners, 87 died of disease, 40 died in rebel prisons, 17 commissioned officers were killed or died of wounds, and 28 were wounded. The casualties in battle were 947. Total casualties from all causes, 1,074. Yes, there were others, and still there are others to be heard from. The above are extracts from carefully authenticated records compiled by A. J. Palmer, and embodied in the 'History of the 48th N. Y.'"

AN ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

B. Vandyke, Co. D, 14th Iowa, Foundard of the prisoners, 87 died of disease, 40 died Co. B, 1st Wis, H. A., 401 N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City, Mo., writes: "In regard to the question whether grapeshot was used in the civil war, I think it is quite certain that it was used to some extent with heavy guns, but not with field artillery. During the Fall and Winter of 1863 I was Ordnance Sergeant in charge of Forts Terrill and Willich, at Munfordville, Ky. These forts were equipped with 30-pound Parrotts, and the ammunition included stands of grape, as well as ordinary canister. During the rest of my two years' service in the artillery we were Charles B. Palmer, Second Lieutenant, B. Vandyke, Co. D. 14th Iowa, Fountain, Okla., writes that he enlisted Nov. 17, 1862, to serve until the expiration of term of his regiment, and was mustered out Nov. 14, 1864. He was on garrison duty of Caire III. and later from Lunch district Caire III. and later from Lunch III. and later from Lunch district Caire III. a

James G. Walton, of Co. M. 12th Ill. writes that he sees nothing in The National Tribune from members of his command, and is beginning to doubt whether the "Scotch regiment" actually participated in the war.

In Suspense.

"So you don't know whether you want to go to work or not?"
"Well, suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I'd like de refusal ob de job a little while."
"But I need somebody right away."
"In date case I'll have the lot it re

"In dat case I'll have to let it go by.
I's jes' bought a policy ticket, an' I'll
hafter wait till aftuh drawin' to see
whether I's gwine to work at all or not."

Saying Him the Trouble. Lawyer-You know you are not obliged to incriminate yourself.

Client—No. I s'pose there'll be plenty to attend to that, all right!

Ethel-"George has told me that he will kill himself if I do not consent to be Her Mother—"Wait, my child, and see whether he does or not. If he fails to do so you will know that he is not worthy of

First Passenger-Why do you think the temperance lecturer just took a drink?
Second Passenger—Because we just
went through a tunnel.

dropped or rejected on account of a prior service in the Confederate Army, will now be entitled. Also, those who did not receive an Honorable Discharge from all services in which they enlisted. Thousands will be benefited by this law. All soldiers in Indian Wars from 1817-1855, and their widows, are now entitled to a

Mr. Hunter is a hustler-had 117 cases allowed in one day. He is prompt, and will give you good work and advice. Write at once to-

JOSEPH H. HUNTER Pension and Patent Attorney, WASHINGTON, D. C.

their names to all posterity or perish in the attempt."

The Confederate authorities, civil and military, disclaimed any knowledge of the newleves, and we were deployed in line of battle. (This is doubtless the time that or since to disprove their disclaimer. When the spice entered the Union lines than the forged ones, and they were without money, so that the inference drawn by Col. Baird that they were on some important mission to Canada and Europe does not seem altogether reasonable, considerable eranonading and some insetent, nor well sustained.

What, then, could be their purpose? They went to the gallows without a confession of their intentions. We can but he as another; but, in any event, the as another; but, in any event, the lates—About 11 o'clock the pontson bridge was nother; but, in any event, the lates—Robits and shifted a military gectacle as anyone of the lates—of the lates—o





